

1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the giery and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN,

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the com-bined foes of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and fearless in the cause of truth and right.

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Address THE SUN, New York. MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1888.

A New Device for Favoring the Canadian Railroads.

In their anxiety to prevent Congress from amending the Inter-State Commerce act so as to put an end to the transit trade between the Eastern and Western States through the Dominion of Canada, the friends of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific now propose that the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners be allowed to license the Canadian roads as common carriers, so long as they observe all the requirements of the act in Canada as well as in the United States, with authority on the part of the Commissioners to revoke or suspend the license for all violations of the Inter-State Commerce law.

This is a shallow device which Congress should never adopt, and which if allowed would prove to be simply another cover for Canadian trickery. The Commissioners could have no adequate means for detect-ing violations of the law in Canada, and the suggestion, resting only on Canadian honesty and good faith, is absurd. The Commissioners have all and more than they can properly do now to look after the shortcomings and secret practices of our own railroads, and should not be charged with the duty of regulating railroads beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, and least of all in a country where everybody is interested in despoiling the Yankoes.

When it is remembered that the tax payers of Canada have to supply the principal and pay the interest on the amounts advanced to the Canadian railroads by the Government of the Dominion, it will be seen that these tax payers are profoundly concerned in continuing the transit trade, and increasing it by all means in their control, whether fair or

The fact is, the managers of the Canadian nevs and agents are unusually active everywhere in the United States, and especially at Washington, in their efforts to maintain the position which they have secured as carriers of our commerce, in violation of the rights of our own railroads, and of the time-honored principles which underlie the protection of our coasting trade.

Their only effective allies are the free trade Administration Democrats and the Granger Republicans, whom all patriotic Americans should vigilantly watch during the present session of Congress.

Prince Joseph and Murat.

An entertaining and a spirited contest is HALSTEAD of Cincinnati. Both these Republican chieftains are expert throwers of now resolved to shed the red blood of the other. Mr. MEDILL thunders deflance through his car trumpet, and Mr. HALSTRAD dazes the echoes with that war horn whose slightest toot has so often shaken the Solid South. The Chicago champion has a larger capital of years than his antagonist, but "old age ne'er cools the DougLas blood." That there is still plenty of fire, of Greek fire, in fact, in the veins of the venerable editor of the Chicago Tribune is evident from this extract from its issue of last Thursday:

"Poor old Haistean! It is amusing to observe that bladder of conceit attempting to lecture rational men upon the duty of Republicans and Republican news papers. From the time Halstran began to abuse Assa. HAN LINCOLN and ULYSSES S. GRANT until now there never has been a moment when it was not an honor to be the object of his wrath. As for reasoning calmly with Hall STRAD, one might as well waste his elequence on a mad buil. What he really needs is a ring in his nose and a stont rope attached to it and a seasoned bickory stake at the end of the rope—the said stake to be well driven into the frozen ground in the middle of Uncle San's big

MR. HALSTEAD'S 110-ton guns will reply to this broadside in a way to shake the Chicago Board of Trade and fulmine over Cook county. And so the HALSTEAD-MEDILL War will grow ever fiercer.

Why and wherefore, admirers of both these Western warriors will ask, does battle flame between them? What misunderstanding mildews the flower of their friendship inquiry dear to contemporary speech, is chewing them? Can there be such wraths to celestial minds?

This is the cause: Mr. MEDILL is a tariff smasher, while Mr. HALSTEAD is a tariff have been similarly favored. The opening saver. Mr. HALSTEAD is now boosting with his habitual energy the boom of JOHN SHER-MAN, and wasting his warmth in that chilly Mansfield air. Mr. MEDILL now, for some twelve years past, and evermore is, has been, and will be as warm an enemy as JOHN SHERMAN has, which is saying a good deal. Collision between these two heavy locomotives running in different directions on the same Republican track was inevitable. The crash was terrible. It is impossible to see how full repairs can be made. Each was under a terrific head of steam, and it is escaping, and somebody is likely to

get scalded.

But, discharging the force of metaphors and comparisons which it was necessary to employ in order to give the public an adequate description of the controversy, let us consider the important political consequences which may result therefrom. Mr. MEDILL has been booming Judge GRESHAM. Therefore Mr. HALSTEAD has essayed to prove that Judge GRESHAM will not do at all. It may be taken for granted that no candidate known to be liked by Mr. HALSTEAD MEDILL, and that any candidate dear to the latter will be jumped upon by the former. To complicate the situation, Mr. B. McCullagh, the editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is against all candidates of the name of Sherman, and may at but whether he regards it as part of the duty any time be drawn into the controversy. The task of getting a candidate who will be appropriations by Congress for the creeks satisfactory to the three of the most power- and sand bars, or to undertake to educate

coming more difficult every day. Mr. McCullage puts up his seven tickets s week regularly and joyfully, and seems to be lying very low. Perhaps he may remain pacific, barring an occasional lungs at Mr. BLAINE. But between Mr. HALSTEAD and Mr. MEDILL there is a chasm so wide that perhaps only a very dark horse can leap across it. If two Republicans were to be nominated for President, the solution of the problem by the choice of the two editors would be simple. But, as things are, its solution seems impossible. One can only surmise that somebody whom neither Mr. HALSTEAD nor Mr. MEDILL has heard of must be taken: for, by way of slaughtering each other, they are slaughtering each other's candidates.

Mr. Phelps as a Poet.

The Hon. EDWARD JOHN PHELPS of Vermont has sixty days' leave of absence from his post of duty near the Court of St. He intends to visit America next month. Some of the Washington correspondents have already set a-going an "apparently well authenticated rumor" that Minister Phelps will resign his office upon his arrival in this country, chiefly on account of his dissatisfaction with the terms of the CHAMBERLAIN-BAYARD treaty.

However that may be, Mr. PHELPS certainly has grounds for displeasure, not to say disgust, at the conclusion reached by the fishery negotiators. Ever since he went to London his principal and almost his only diplomatic function has been to present and argue and uphold what was called the American case in the fishery dispute. He has done this with great ability, verbosity, and ponderosity, being careful always not to work his patriotism so far or so hard as to impair his personal relations with British

mahogany. To put the matter plainly, Mr. PHELPS must feel very much like a fool to find himself surrendered and abandoned, along with the claims and arguments and propositions and counter-propositions and demands and threats which, for nearly three years, his tongue and pen have been carrying to the British Foreign Office. He has studied the American case, elaborated it, pleaded it, made himself, to a great extent, responsible for it, only to discover, when he came to read Mr. JOB CHAMBEBLAIN'S report to the Most Hon. the Marquis of SALISBURY, K. G., that the Administration had surrendered behind his back, and surrendered without

struggle. It is no more than justice to Minister PHELPS to say that whoever may be responsible for the incomprehensible abandonment of a position strong in law and right, it was not he. There is no evidence that Mr. PHELPS was not the most surprised diplomatist on either continent when he read the text of the CHAMBERLAIN-BAYARD treaty. It is perfectly conceivable that he should

now want to resign.

Mr. Phelps's friends will learn with pleasure that if he should resign the thankless and unfruitful pursuit of diplomacy, a career is still open to him. Like his distinguished predecessor, the Hon. JAMES RUSSELL LOW-ELL, Minister PHELPS is a poet and a humorist. One or two of the earlier productions of his Muse have been recovered from the files roads are badly frightened, and their attor- of the obscure country newspapers which had the honor of first printing them. Mr. PHELPS's masterpiece is unquestionably the fine poem on Essex Junction, which we publish in another column. For the full text of this vigorous if somewhat profane canzonet we are indebted to a trustworthy correspondent in the region where the poet

PHELPS first uncorked himself. There is fame for Mr. PHELPS in that department of poetical literature which has been so successfully cultivated by his predecessor, Mr. Lowell, and by the Hon. EUGENE FIELD of Chicago.

Painless Capital Punishment. A committee of the Medico-Legal Society now in progress between the Hon. Joseph of this city has made a report in favor of in-MEDILL of Chicago and the Hon. MURAT | flicting the death penalty by electricity instead of hanging.

Are the philanthropists who advocate this the assegais of controversy, and each seems | change perfectly sure in their own minds that the electrical method is a painless mode of taking life?

A recent incident in Buffalo is suggestive of considerable doubt on this subject.

A horse which was driven along one of the streets of that city came into contact with a fallen wire heavily charged with electricity. The animal was thrown to the ground by the shock which he received, and his driver was knocked senseless. A bystander seized the bridle of the horse and endeavored to start him up. This effort cost the man his life. The electricity passed into his body and killed him. The manner of his death, however, did not indicate that it was without suffering. According to nearly every account of the accident, he uttered "an unearthly shriek" as he fell, yet all agree that death

was almost instantaneous. We commend this incident to the consideration of humanitarians in the Legislature. The shriek of this dying man is evidence which outweighs volumes of theory.

What is this Army Officer Driving At? We have received a singular communication from Capt. W. H. Bixby, an engineer officer of the United States army now in charge of Government works on the coast and rivers of North Carolina.

Capt. BIXBY addresses to THE SUN a letter dated at the United States Engineer What, to use the homely but sympathetic Office, Wilmington, North Carolina, and signed by himself in his official capacity. The appearance of this typewritten commu nication indicates that it is of the nature of a circular, and that other newspapers may

paragraph is as follows: "New that the River and Harbor question is again b fore Congress, I wish to call your attention to the great benefit which the country derives from such work. Yew people realize the advantageous commercial, agri-cultural, and colonizing effects produced by the Governnental improvements of rivers and hard United States, and especially of the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

Then follows a recitation of the stock rguments in favor of large appropriations for engineer work upon the unnavigable little streams of the country in general, and North Carolina and South Carolina in particular. There is also an elaborate but probably untrustworthy table compiled by Capt. BIXBY to show that a total expenditure of \$500,000 in North Carolina and northern South Carolina has resulted in the development of commerce amounting to \$12,950, 000 annually. The document concludes with a list of new river improvements in that region, for the inauguration of which imme-

diate appropriations are urged. It is hardly necessary for Capt. BIXBY to call THE SUN's attention to the "river and harbor question." We were tolerably familwill escape pulverization at the hands of Mr. | iar with the subject in its various aspects while Capt. BIXBY was still a cadet in the

Military Academy. What we should like to learn from our volunteer informant is not his opinion of the general merits of the Cheesequakes system, of a Captain of Engineers to lobby for big tal Republican journals of the West is be- | the newspaper press of the country up to his

views of the desirability of a policy of lavish

If that is what Capt. BIXBY thinks the Government pays him \$1,800 a year for, it would be interesting to have the opinion of

his superior officers upon the same question. The Prohibitionists This Year.

The Prohibitionists have decided to hold their National Convention at Indianapolis on May 30 instead of June 6, the date which was originally set for the meeting. The Democratic National Convention having been called to meet at Chicago on June 6, the Prohibitionists feared that if they should hold their gathering on that day, they would get a good deal less attention than they think they deserve. Besides, they are fight-ing the Republicans, and not the Democrata, and so they are willing to give the latter a fair chance. Consequently the Dry campaign will be started about a week sooner than was expected, and such happiness and distinction as belong to being first in the field will probably be won by the Knights of ST. JOHN. But in spite of their activity and persistence, their prospects of holding the balance of power this year are not as bright as in 1884 it seemed probable that they might be. With the elimination of Mr. BLAINE from the list of Republican candidates, a certain and probably no inconsiderable part of the Prohibition vote must return to the Republicans. It is notorious that in the last Presidential election many Republicans who would not vote for Mr BLAINE, and could not bring themselves to support a Democratic candidate, went over temporarily to the Prohibitionists, the majority of whom in the Northern States came from the Republican party.

In this State, where the Prohibition strength was in 1884 a factor which would have been decisive had it not been balanced by accessions to the Republicans from the Democrate, there was little in the campaigns of 1885, 1896, and 1887 to induce those members of the Prohibition party, who had come to it in half unwilling protest against their own rather than invincible attraction to the Dry party, to go back to the old fold. But now the situation is changed. The removal of a candidate of great popularity, who could not command the full strength of his party, and who, from his pottering on the Maine constitutional prohibitory amendment in 1884, was particularly obnoxious to Prohibitionists, will be likely to call back to the Republicans not only those who voted for ST. JOHN in that year as a last resort, but some of the calmer sort of Prohibitionists who have hopes from the action of the Republicans of Pennsylvania and New Jersey upon the regulation of the liquor traffic, and, though often deceived, are willing to trust again. There are men who are willing to vote a Prohibition ticket in off years who will not throw away their vote in a Presidential year if they can help it; and it seems as if they would be able

to help it this year.

The force of these reasons may be broken in part by the action of the Republican Convention; but, on the other hand, should the tariff issue, as now seems inevitable, be insisted upon by the Republicans, and should the Democrats allow themselves to be drawn into the quicksands of Free Trade, the Prohibitionists would hardly cut much of a figure in the election. Anxious as they are to benefit other men, they are not devold of the desire of benefiting themselves; in other words, of the instinct of self-preservation. Their prosperity, like that of the rest of the community, is interested in the continuance of protection, and should the elec tion turn upon a life-and-death struggle between Protection and Free Trade, they would cease to be Prohibitionists and vote as Protectionists.

The Mayor is Not an Englishman.

The Boston Commercial is very much in error if it supposes that the Hon. ABRAM STEVENS HEWITT is not a native of the United States. We find in that newspaper the subjoined remarks on Mayor Hewrer's celebrated refusal to review the St. Patrick's Day procession;

"It is very evident that the worthy Mayor has not forgotten the old English hatred of the Irish race which he brought with him when he came to this country as a English tutor."

Is it possible that there is an intelligent newspaper in the United States which believes that Mayor Hewirris an Englishman, or which does not know that our eminent Burgomaster was born in Haverstraw, Rockland county, New York-that is to say, on the bank of the Hudson River?

Why, if Mayor Hewitt had been born in England, nobody would now be talking about him as a candidate for President. He would not be eligible.

There seems to be a chance for another diplomatic surrender to Canada at an early day, in the interest of international good feel ing and junketing. It has been officially announced in Ottawa that negotiations are going on between the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and the Dominion, with a view of securing by joint action at an early late the delimitation of the boundary between Alaska and Canada. There is no question that prompt action of this sort is needed, inasmuch as the miners are staking out claims through the region in dispute, and the civil authorities of the two countries may come into cenflict there. The trouble is that, judging from all recent experiences in dealing with the Dominion, if a joint commission takes up the busiless of boundary settlement, the United States will come out second best, as usual.

The effort to enlarge the present limits fixed by law upon the second or short regular ession of each Congress, which must the 4th of March whether its work is done or not, has produced some novel propositions. One of them is that of Mr. STOCKDALF, whose bill makes the first Monday in October the tim for the annual session of Congress to begin This would be quite out of the question, because it would call Congressmen together in the midst of the autumn canvass As it is now, the first month is almost lost through the holiday recess; and there would be added, every other year, two months more of half work or no work, on account of the fall elections, which would absorb the attention of members. Besides, the fall preceding the short session would be the time when the members of the House were candidates for redlection, so that the gain in calling them together by the 1st of October would be very slight.

Another proposition, which the House Judi-ciary Committee has reported adversely, is to have each Congress meet on the 4th of March following its election. This has some advantages, but also obvious disadvantages.

The 1st of December, a convenient period after the elections, is soon enough to meet; and whatever project is decided upon should remove the 4th of March limit. Mr. CRAIN'S proposal to have each Congress begin and end it. term Dec. 30, meeting for its first session in the January after its election, and for its sec session during the January of the second year is worth considering.

Not long ago about all we could learn of the vast region through which the Congo and its tributaries flow was found in the writings of STANLEY. Now, however, the many explor ers who have been studying in detail the great basin of which STANLEY could give only a broad and general view, are putting their researches into literary form, and books upon the Congo are rapidly multiplying. Within the past few months Wolf, Wissmann, Baumann, Cha-VANNES, MERION, BESTLEY, and others have made long and valuable additions to the litera-

ture of Congo exploration, and with the pen and camera have introduced us to scores o teresting tribes of whose existence we knew nothing ten years ago. No part of the uncivil ized world is at present the subject of so many new volumes as the Congo basin.

It looks a little as if our neighbors acros the border might find themselves with another Indian war on their hands, of much greater proportions than the one which stirred up. The trouble in Manitoba is said to be the one which has so often provoked hos tilities among our Indians, the neglect of the Government to furnish adequate food. The stories told by some of the chiefs of the destitution of their people show that the Government would do well to bestir itself and find out how much basis there is for them. It is well known that there has been marauding and some killing of cattle by the Indians, and this they defend on the ground that it was done to keep from starving. The half breeds also are un-The injustice and folly of our Government in this respect used to be pointed out by the complacent Canadians, but from present appearances they would do well to look after their own authorities.

Senator FAULENER of West Virginia has but recently made his entrance into national politics, and he seems to retain a certain simplicity and freshness which is doubtless admirable and certainly amusing. Thus he is reported as saying that "all our [West Virginia's] local interests that would be affected by a reduction of customs would, in common with other interests throughout the country, be willing to stand their share of a fair reduction

on the articles protected in our State." As a matter of fact the abolition of the internal revenue system, and not the reduction of duties, is what the Democrats, like the Republicans, of the Virginias desire. But what a beautiful, self-sacrificing, altruistic, Arcadian commonwealth West Virginia would be if its inhabitants really were willing to see the duties reduced on the protected articles produced by them! For even the free trader want to protect the articles produced in their own district, and to reduce the protection on articles produced in other people's districts In short, everybody wants to reduce the duties at the expense of somebody else. The Senator from Arcadia seems to be an exception.

The Philadelphia courts say that KEELY must explain the principle of his motor. But we venture the prediction that all the courts in Pennsylvania can't make him explain it.

THE CANADIAN BAILROADS AND THE

A Note from Gen. James H. Wilson TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I regret to ay, upon further investigation, that the statement con-ained in my remarks before the House Committee of

Congress, as published in Tue Sux of to-day, to the effect that the twesty-ninth article of the treaty of Washington is terminable after two years' notice is not correct. Article are terminable by such notice, and have been termi nated; but article 29 is an exception to the rule, and mu nated; but article and an exception to the rule, and must stand or fall with the treaty itself.

This article, it will be remembered, in addition to allow-ing either Canada or the United States to export or im-

port goods, wares, and merchandise through the other free of duty, also allows such goods, wares, and merchandise as may be carried through Canada by rail, from one point in the United States to another point in the

This last is simply a privilege granted by the Canadian Government to American shippers but it imposes no obligation upon the shippers to send their goods by a anadian route.
It is also apparent that Congress, having full power

regulate commerce, can, without violating the treaty, prohibit common carriers from receiving business to go prohibit common carriers from receiving pusiness to go through Canada, and can also require any which should to that way to pay duty at the place of recatty, as is the purpose of the second amendment proposed by me to the inter-State Commerce act James H. Wilson.

The Democracy Not a Free Trade Party To the Editor of The Sun-Sir . There wi be found a great many influential Democrats who su ported Mr. Cleveland standing on the Chicago platfor botted ar. Geverand standing of the Chicago platfol but who will not support him now since he has step off on to the Cincinnati platform. This lapse of President does great violence to the pledges of the I peratic party.

From the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's Administ

the party has been placed in a false light on the sut of the revision of our revenue laws. He supported Morrison's "horizontal bill" for the reduction of the tariff, and after Mr. Morrison was defeated for Congress on this issue he was promoted by the President to a higher office. The spirit of his tariff message is hostile to the system of American protection that was inaugu-rated by Washington, and received the festering care of Jefferson, Madison, hourse, and Jackson; and to the principle of which every Democratic President

committed, from Van Buren to Buchanan. High protective tariff, or a low tariff (not free trade) was one of the questions that divided the old Whig and Democratic parties, both being in favor of protection, policy coeval with the Government. Free trade, in its original sense, had no reference to customs duties, and its application new to the tartif is an absurdity. It grew out of our demands against England, and in opposition to the British order in cesned, and Napoleous Milan decree, which virtually interdicted our trade with Europe. Our merchant ships were selzed upon the high seas, searched and confiscated, and American sallors taken and forced into the British service. Then, against these wrongs, rose the cries of "Free trade and sallors rights" and "Free ships make free goods. These led to the declaration of war against England in 1812 and became the railying cry of the Democratic party for many years after.

Walden, March 12. policy coeval with the Government. Free trade, in it

The Timber Dry Docks. Washington, March 18.—The House and the Senate have been at edds over the length of the new dry dock to be built for the Government at Brooklyn. The centracts have been made for two of these tim ber docks, one to be established at Norfolk and the other at Brooklyn. Before the contract for the Brooklyn yard had proceeded far toward execution. it was suggested that, by adding another hundred feet to the proposed length of the dock it would accom-modate two vessels of any but the largest size for re-pairs at the same time. The House accordingly inserted an item of \$100.000 in the Urgent Deficiency bill for uch an extension, but the Senate struck it out. Secre ary Whitney then addressed these considerations t

the Conference Committee:

Of the new cruisers, five run from 300 feet to 315 feet in length. There are seven of sizes next smaller, running from 230 feet in length to 270. These twelve boats constitute thus far, the new mavy, and it will be seen that a 600-foot deck will accommedate one of the first class and one of the second class at the same time; but a 500-foot deck, if it should have one of the first class in, would not have room for one of the other boats, so that in general it may be said that by adding twenty per cent, the control of the control

The House now stands by the original item, and the enate, which is so free with its hundreds when a Blair pension or educational bill is at stake, would do well to abandon this demonstration of tilimed frugality.

Essex Junction. Carly Poetical Hasterplece of the Hon. Edward J. Phely Early Poetical Hasterpiece of the Hon. Educare
With saddened face and battered hat,
And eys that told of blank despair.
On wooden bench a traveller sat.
Cursing the fate that brought him there;
Nine hours, he said, we've lingered here,
With thoughts intent en distant homes,
Waiting for that deinsive train
Waiting for that deinsive train
Waiting always coming, never comes;
Till weary and worn, sad and foriors.
And paralyzed in every function—
I hope in hell
Who first invented Essex Junction.

who mrst tovented Essex Junction.

I've travalled North, I've travelled South,
O'er meuntain, field, prairie, and river.
In ocean's storm, in desert's drouth.
Through railread annash and steamboat shiver;
While hope and courage faitered not.
Nor strangth gave way, nor faith was shaken,
Until I reached this dismal spot.
Of man accursed, of tied foreaken.
Waere strange new forms of misery
Assali men's lives without compunction;
And I hope in heil
Who first invented Essex Junction.

Here Boson waite of Ordershurch.

who first invented Esser Junction.

Here Boston waits for Ordensburgh,
And Ordensburgh for Montreal.
And iste New York long tarrieth.
And Saratora hinderest all:
From far Attentie's wave-swept hays
To Mississingis turbed tide.
All accidentia, mistakes, delays.
Are gathered here and multiplied.
Oh, fellow man! avoid this place.
As you would plagme, or Feter Funk's town—
And I kope in bell
Who first invented Esser Junction.

And long and leave the state of t

And long and late, conductors tell,
Of trains remote, abitowrecked, and slow,
Takes up the cry. "No go-no go!"
Oh, let me from this hole depart, by any route, so the a long one, or cried, and with a sunden start (e jumped on board a frain (the wrong one), dash wanished in the stooke le shouted with redoubled unction.

I hope in hell
Their souls may dwell the first invented Essea Junction. INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

This town is strewn with wrecks who have found ered in politics, and business and speculation," an old New Torker said to a Texan who wanted to see the sights. "I can show them to you in the streets and the hotels and the clubs, and the theatres and the stores, and the exchanges and the bar-rooms and the tenements-men of blasted lives. Look," the New Yorks said, as he piloted the Texan, "look at that bloate said, as he piloted the Texan, "look as that bloated specimen. He once was on the way to be flowernor of New York. Look at that shably knight of the green table; he was once a millionnire in Wall street. Look at you salesman at that counter; he once was in the whole-sale line at the head of the business. Look at that reductaced tragedism, who ence looked on himself as a rival of Edwin Forrest; look at that wreck, who ence sailed around the big hotel in which he bursted. I'll pilot you around sown from now till midnight, and show you a hundred specimens of the kind that hang about by the thousand. I tell you a stranger from the back of Toxas can see sights in New York if he sets up the drinks, and mine is whiskey straight."

Our famous writers, Mr. Hawitt wars not college head.

Our famous writers, Mr. Hewitt were not college bred. Without going away back, take a few who are at hand William D. Hewells, the novellst, was a type setter, and so was Bret Harte, and so was Mark Twain. R. H. toddard, the peet was a blacksmith, Frank Stockto was an engraver, and John G. Whittier was a farmer with slight interruptions, until be was nearly 30 years old. But no more names than these half dozen until you, Mr. Mayer, mestion as many other contemporary American writers of equal fame, and then the list here begun will be lengthened. As for our contemporary writers of Mother Eve's sex who have given us libraries of books, ask Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford how many of them were cellege bred. It is a good thing to ge through college, but all the brains in the country have

Jacob Sharp looked like a broken man as he rode to his home in a cross-town car last Saturday afternoon.
When the car lurched and a poor child was nearly
threwn from her mother's arma Sharp instantly and
impulsively sprang f.rward to save her from danger. He was the only man in the car who did so. Seen afterward, when Sharp himself was stepping off the car among the slush, he was in danger from a truck that just then suddenly hove up, and a fellow passenger standing on the rear platform quickly protected the eld man who had protected the child.

Mr. George R. Graham who, at the age of 75, has re covered his eyesight after years of bindness from cats ract, proposes to resume the work of the pen which he began to use nearly half a century age as editor of Gra-Aum's Magazine. He thus speaks of himself in a letter to his genial friend. Joseph Atkinson: "This andden restoration to the light of day, after a period of nearly five years of partial and total blindness, is like a new birth— it is being born again, the happiness of early manhood is being restored, and old age itself is unfelt. It is a reas being restored, and old age itself is unfeit. It is a re-newal of youth and of hope for the future. Mr. Gra-ham attributes his blindness to excessive reading at night during his career as a newspaper writer after the stoppage of his magazine. He is a resident of the New Jersey town of Newark.

A reporter went into Figuro's barber shop on Saturday afternoon to get shaved. There was then in the place but a single customer, who was enveloped from neck to ankles in a barber's gown, and looked like a boy of 17. The customer's hair, from the atlas bone to the top of the head, had been clipped clees to the scalp, and the artist, M. Penjol, was putting the finishing touches with his curling tongs to a dainty cluster of curls in front.
When his work was over, and the barber's gown was taken off, the customer rose from the chair, a full-fledged woman, the wife of a well-known citizen. She put on her bonnet, paid the amount due, stepped down stairs and joined the crowd that was perambulating Broad way. The unlearned reporter was informed by the ton sorial artist that the style of wearing the hair which he had seen for the first time on the lady customer was no novelty, but a revival.

The Rev. Dr. Dix's exposure of the Satanic revels of New York society has been the talk in all circles for two days. Protests are heard from Fifth avenue to the East River, the Budson, the Harlem, and the Battery.

A beautiful and wealtny woman of fashion in this city recently wou her first literary success with a manny-goat story which she sent to a juvenile magazine. All the social triumphs of her life seemed flat in comparison with the renown she looked for when she get into print. The day arrived for the pubwhen, along with a copy of it, she received a check for \$30 for the manny goat story, she went wild with joy. She wrote to a lady friend, who had also been bitten by the tarantula of literary ambition, that it was the proudest day of her life; that she had danced up and down the house all day like a crazy head; that she had read the story three or four and the razman; that she had rushed to her bowilders husband's office to show him the check and read him the story again, and that she intended to throw away all social pleasures in order to win glory and immortality by her per. At latest advices she had ordered a rears of paper, a barrel of ink, and a gross of quills for the service of her intellect. Yet she is not a feather-headed young thing, but a matron who will soon come within sight of her fortieth mile post. If she has bad luck with her next name y goat she will, doubtless, cosclude

Mrs. Belva Lockwood of Washington, who snce ray frage candidate this year, is giving out some idea o the policy of which she approves by publishing her views upon the fisheries treaty, the foreign relations of the Government, commercial reciprocity and interna-tional arbitration. She is ready to offer her opinions upon such questions more frankly thas any other pros ective candidate. She speaks right out, without quibling or shirking.

Some of the Stock Exchange firms that endeavor keep up the connection between themselves and their customers by means of circular letters are apparently beginning to run short of material. The majority of commission houses are, of course, bullish in their pro-clivities, since it is only a boll market that brings an abundant grist to their doors; hence a dull and declin ing market, running over a good many months, in man cases has practically exhaused their stock of arguments in favor of better times. One of them, and in this case the lack of material may to some people seem absolute has failen back upon "Senner's Propheciea," a little book compiled by Samuel Benner, the "Ohio Farmer." Bible," since the veteran and typical bear is largely re sponsible for the circulation the book has obtained in Wall street, and besides the big bruin swears that he be-lieves in Benner, and bets upon his predictions. The house referred to, and it is really a Boston concern, finished its last weekly stock letter with these forecast

exhausted. A general complaint of hard times all over the country. Banks failing, and stocks to their lowes his decline, and turn upward in this year. "1889-A great speculative era opening up. Hurral

for business! Iron advances. Now for a boom "1880-Great activity in general business. Iron and stocks advancing and bounding upward, from the beginning to the ending of this year. A repetition of the

The first volunteered the statement that some of Mr. Senner's prophecies have been remarkably verified. and that is the fact, and concluded with this remark. which is suggestive of a belief in the accuracy of the .* Ohis Farmer:" "On Mr. Benner's theories anybody who now buys and lays away stocks at present prices will take a large profit from his investment.

Oyrus W. Field had a chance to show what he knew about railroading on the morning of the day that brought the famous blizzard. He had spent Sunday at the Laurel House, Lakewood. Ocean county, N. J. and on Monday morning went with quite a party to the sta-tion te return to New York. Messra D. A. Lindley, J. H. Oilphant, E. A. Dix, William Bliss, F. P. Church, James E. Swift, V. E. Lockwood, and many others bearded the train, but Mr. Field gave one look at the sky and another at the track and then said he guessed he didn't care nuch about getting to New York any way, and quietly returned to the hotel. The willness of Mr. Field is emphasized by the fact that those of the party that stuck to the train reached New York on Thursday night, after over eighty hours in the cars.

It will surprise some Knights of Labor to see Five Thousand Dollars l'owderly's name in the published list of contributors to a weekly paper which announces its advocacy of legislative measures to restrict foreign im

Thousands of New Yorkers will regret to hear of the demise of Mrs. Amelia Lewis, the brave and tale English woman who strove for years with all herenersy to promote certain practical reforms in the domestic habits and social economy of the people. She published a periodical in which she labored to enlighten the coma periodical in which are labored to colligate the com-mon run of 'amilies upon the preparation of feed and its cookery, upon questions of health and sanitation, upon household imprevements upon the cheering of home life, upon the lightening of woman's work, upon the collins of artistic laboratory. the culture of artistic tastes, and so forth. Mrs. Lewis was a helpful woman to all with whom she had indu-ence. Her flow and spirits her happy ways, her sound senae, and her practical good works will long be remembared by thousands of New Yorkers.

"Never was there such a celebration of St. Patrick's day all over the country as we have had this year." we the words of Michael Donnelly of the First ward la night. "It was held everywhere, from Oregon to New Orleans, and from Vermont to Detroit. There must have been a pullion men in it under the green flag of the Green Isle, and they could whip John Boll out of his boots, by St. Patrick!"

The lady who has been for many years successful as an authoress under the name of Marion Harland is Mrs. E. P. Terhune of Newark, N. J. She is sketched in the Newark Valonisi as a sensible, middle aged weman.

OBIO'S BIRTHDAY.

The Hundredth Anniversary of the Settle ment of the Northwest Territory, WASHINGTON, March 18 .- Three Ohio cities are arranging to celebrate this year the cente-nary of the colonisation of the Northwest. Marietta is, of course, expected to do so from being the spot at which the first colony was established, in the spring of 1788. Columbus as the State capital, is to be the seat of elaborate ceremonies, in which other States may join. Finally, Senator John Sherman has introduced resolutions into Congress providing for Government displays at a centennial exposition of the Ohio valley and Central States, to be held at Cincinnati on the 4th of July. This last project has excited the animosity of some of the people of Columbus, where an Ohio centennial exposition is also to be held this year, on the ground that no discrimination should be made by Congress in favor of Cincinnati.

It is sufficiently clear, at any rate, that the events of a century ago will not lack celebration of various sorts in Ohio. And the events are certainly well worthy of commemoration in view of the great results that have flowed from them. The war of the Revolution closed with British garrisons still in possession of the few posts scattered in the great valley of the Mississippi, between the Ohio and the lakes, occupying in part the same chain of posts that had been wrested by Great Britain from France. The tract had been yielded by the British Government, but the garrisons remained several years awaiting the fulfilment of certain stipulations on the American side of the treaty of peace. Around or near them were a few settlements, largely French, but the great body of the Northwest was inhabited only by the Indians, since the conflicting claims of several States to its ownership, until the effort at last proved successful to procure its cession to

When this cession of the region was assured Jefferson, as Chairman of a committee of Congress, early in 1784, proposed a division into rectangular tracts, forming seventeen States, with subdivisions, also by rectangular lines, with subdivisions, also by rectangular lines, into townships and sections, these last being offered for sale to settlors at \$1\$ an acre, and certificates of the nublic debt being receivable in payment. Congress also, on the 23d of April, 1784, passed a resolution for the government of the Northwestern Territory. Surveys, however, demonstrated the impracticability of Jefferson's original plan, and the famous ordinance of July 18, 1787, was enacted, to take the place of the resolutions of 1784.

The fifth article of this ordinance prescribed that the Territory should contain not less than three nor more than five States:

The western State shall be bounded by the Mississippt.

three nor more than five States:

The western State shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and Wabsah Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabsah and Pest Vimenta, due north, to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and Mississippi. The middle States shall be bounded by the said direct line; the Wabsah, from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the meath of the Great Mismit to the said direct line; the world was the control of the Canada of the

State shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohic Pennsylvania, and the said Territorial line.

Provision was made for subsequently forming one or two States north of the parallel of the southern end of Lake Michigan. Whenever any one of these new States had 60,000 free inhabitants it was to be "admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever." It is to be remembered that this was before the "more perfect Union" spoken of in the preamble to the Constitution was formed. The new State was further to be at liberty to "form a permanent Constitution and State Government," provided it should be "republican and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles." It was further to rousistent with the general interest of the Confederacy, "should be even before the State had 60,000 free inhabitants.

The article in this ordinance which has become the most famous was the sixth and final one, which was as follows:

There shall be reither slavery nor involuntary servi-

The article in time ordinance which has become the most famous was the sixth and final one, which was as follows:

There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the hald Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: provided, always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or be rlabor or service as aforetaid.

But there were many other provisions of the greatest interest. One of them provided for the descent of the estates of those who died intestate, and for the execution of bequests by will, as also for leases and other conveyances, for registry, and so on, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have herotofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them relative to the descent and conveyance of property. Careful regulations were also made for a Territorial Government established by Congress and a local General Assembly or Legislature. Six articles of compact, of which the last two have been referred to settled the respective rights of the new States and the original States.

The passage of this ordinance in 1787, preceding the drafting of the new Constitution and the first settlements in Ohio in the spring of 1788, preceding the ratification of the Constitution by the bitates, were additional ties to draw the original States closer together. It was a noteworthy coincidence that the settlement of the West began with the Constitution, so that

the West began with the foundation of our present Union under the Constitution, so that the hundredth anniversary of the one event is now upon us almost simultaneously with that of the other.

They Claim 80 Acres in Duluth, DULUTH, March 17 .- The heirs of Henry S. Burke, who claims title through an ancient Indian deed to eighty acres of land in the centre of Duluth, worth nearly a million dol-lars, have appealed from a recent adverse de-cision of the District Court. Their claim is re-garded as preposterous here, but their attor-ncys say that new evidence has been obtained which will result in a reversal of the decision of the lower court. The property in dispute is generally well improved and built upon.

DELAYED BLIZZODES.

The Bilzzardly Bliz It was such a blizzardly It came with a whirr and a Whiz-whiz-whiz And, bent upon nothing but Froze everything up with a Fris-frig-friz.

It grated its teeth with a

And swore it would never

Quit—quit—quit. It cracked up its heels as it And howled with delight as it It swept thro' the streets with a And bust all the pipes with a

Grit-grit-grit,

It yelled at the merchants who Cussed—cussed—cussed—cussed. And grinned at the plumbers' It made, on the traveller, a And blistered his bullet-proc It blew through the stoves with s Shrick-shrick-shrick. And made all the hinges

Creak-creak-creak

Then it yelled and it whistled,

It grunted and bristled, It bucked and it gored, It leaped and it ano It whipped and it lashed And wildly cavorted As onward it dashed! It crooked and it twisted. It hunched up its back, t blow where it listed-Through window and crack— It came through the basement and up through the floors; It whirled through the casement And swept through the doors It from up the marrow And likewise the pump

The fuel dealers' soul Then away on its course it sped like the wind, Leaving mountains of snow and discourier; behind; and a yell of deliance it gave as it passed. And that was the sud of the bliszard at last. Bioux Falix, Dakota, March 15. SAN T. Clores. Where It Came Prom.

And, swift as an arrow,

It palsied the woodpite.

It went on the jump:

And hiighted the coal;

What caused the blizzard ! Wby, don't you know! It started in the Senate.

Where Kansas and old Kentuck gave blow for blow.

And when they laid aside the gleves. The elements North and South took up the fight, And they gave "blow for blow" with all their might

HORSE TRIEF AND AROVE SUSPICION The Exploits of an Indiana Man Whom None Thought of Accusing.

Press the Indianapolis Journal.

Detective Frank C. Lloyd will return from

Detective Frank C. Lloyd will return from St. Louis this meraing with a man who has the reputation of being one of the most successful horse thieves in this State. He is charles J. Martin, and his home, until recently, was at Mitchell. He was captured in St. Louis Thursday afternoon, where he lived under the assumed name of Charles Davis. To Datective Lloyd is due the credit of the capture of Martin after a long and tedious search through three States. The detectives say that the prisance has been a professional horse thief for years, but his social position always kept him above suspicion. Ostensibly an extensive horse dealer. He resided in several southern Indiana lowns, and also in St. Louis, but it is charmed that many of the horse he shipped were stolen by himself and his confederates.

About two mosths ago an Indianapoits horse was recovered in Bedferd, an occurrence that caused Martin to leave his home at Mitchell. He want to Vincennes, and then to Terra Hant, and later to several Western States, and finally to St. Louis. On the 13th of last month, it is charged, he stole a valuable horse from J. M. Dare of Odin. Ili. He took the animal to St. Louis and sold it for \$120. On the 6th inst. Mr. Dare went to that city and identified the horse as his own. This clue led to the capture of Martin. Detectives Hobbs and Lloyd claim to have information that Martin, during the last six months, has stolen twenty horses from Marion and Hamilton counties, nine of which they have recovered. The horses were all driven from here to Mitchell, and from there shipped to Louisville. St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New Albany.

Martin for years has enjoyed a good social results.

from here to Mitchell, and from there shipped to Louisville. St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New Albany.

Martin for years has enjoyed a good social position. In St. Louis, at one time, he was employed in a responsible service in a large firm of iron manufacturers. He was also a very attentive member of the Mathodist Church while he lived there and in other places named. He and his wife connected themselves with several charitable organizations, and he was always looked upon by his acquaintances as an exemplary man. About two years ago he moved from St. Louis to Mitchell, this State. Soon after that a large number of horses began to be missing, but as Martin's pew in the church was always occupied, no one ever suspected him of being the thiof. Gradually he branched out as an alleged horse trader, and, it is charged, stole horses from all sections of the State.

When horses was traced right into his hands, and the authorities would approach him on the subject, he would threaten them or his accusers with prosecution for stander. It is said to be a fact that he has driven stolen horses through the streets of Mitchell and other towns, and watered them at the town pumps when there would be officers standing around with a description of the horse and thief in their packet, but they never molested him. Only a few months ago, it is alleged, he stole a flue iron-gray horse from Frank Parker of Broad Ripple, and sold it to the fire department of Louisville, Ky. The horse was recentily recovered. Another fine horse which he is said to have driven off in darlight was that of Dr. Morrill of West Indianapolis.

While operating in this section of the State he made his headquarters at the little village of Waverly, in Morran county. The place has no telegraph office, and he was away from police communication. He told the people of Waverly that while he was a drummer he owned a farm near the village which he was stocking with good horseflosh.

SUNBEAMS.

-The women of Bunzlau, in Silesia, recently celebrated a curious centenary. It was just a hundred years since the man died who constructed a gigantic earthenware yessel, which is a kind of counter-part to the famed wat at Heidelberg. The yessel holds thirty bushels of peas, is three yards high, and measures nearly four yards across.

- A beautiful Parisienne has eloped with

an Italian music master. The young woman is barely out of her teems, while the teacher is 55, with puckers features, sharp nose, no hair on his head, and a red beard. The father thought perhaps the aged signor had made some impression on the girl but his fearswere laughed at by the girl's mother. —Princess Louise and Lord Lorne have

cen travelling on the economy scale. The Princess and her husband recently on their arrival at Naples walked o the hetel. The manager, however, recognized the Princess, and offered the suite of rooms on the first floor reserved for notables; but these were declined, as like wise was the suggestion that the illustrious guests should

at in private -It was announced in the Devizes paper in —It was announced in the Devizes paper in Witshire, England, that the eclipse of the moon would be visible from that town. Just before the hour at which the shadow would strike the face of our satellite, a farmer, accompanied by his wife and family, drove into Devizes from his homestead. On being asked why he came at that hour he said he came with "mississ" so as to be in time to see the colipse.

—The paper doors now coming into use

are claimed to possess the advantage over wood of peither shrinking, swelling, cracking, nor warping. They are formed of two thick paper boards, stamped and monided into panels, and glazed together with glue and potash, and then rolled through heavy rollers. After being covered with a waterproof coating, and then one hat is fireproof, they are painted, varnished, and huns

...The cell of a prisoner named Davis, aged 24, in Fertamenth convict prison, who had just com-menced his second term of dive years' penal servitude, was being scarched recently, when it was found that he had only one sheet on his bed. He was examined, and it was ascertained that he had converted one sheet into a the same material, and he was wearing this under his erdinary prison garb. A letter was found on him ap pealing to a resident in Pertamouth for money.

-An English eigarette maker explained reently how cheap digarettes were introduced in the London markets. There are at the present time between two and three million cigarettes in bond at the London docks, having been damaged on the voyage from America or Turkey. These are sold at auction for about one shilling and sixpence a thousand. A duty of four shillings and sixpence a pound is paid by the Jew buyers, who cut the damaged ends off, pack them into gaudy boxes and make a very handsome profit. -An attack was made upon a stage coach

between Lyons and L'Arbresie recently. The driver had inside the ceach a valuable consignment of silk and no passengers. While nearing the hamlet of Chicotlere the driver heard two revelver shots, and was surprised to see one of his horses fall on its knees. A bullet had entered the animal's forehead. The driver jumped down off his seat and was surrounded by highwaymen, seven men in all, armed to the teeth. He was asked if he had any money or bank securities, and, having replied in the egative, they went quietly away without disturbing

-Barrels are now being made of hard and soft wood, each alternate stave being of the soft variety and slightly thicker than the hard wood stave. The edges of the staves are cut square, and, when placed together to form the barrel, the outsides are even, and there is a V-shaped crack between each stave from top o bottom. In this arrangement the operation of driv ing the hoops forces the edges of the hard staves into the soft ones until the cracks are closed, and the extra thickness of the latter causes its inner edges to lap over hose of the hard wood staves thus making the joint

-A writer in one of the Munich (Germany) apers institutes a comparison between different kinds of wood used by carriage makers, and in favor of the ome material as against the foreign grown; and while admitting the very great excellence of hickory timber for the manufacture of wheels in especial, on ac-count of its toughness and durability, yet, on the basis of repeated observations and experiments, the writer in question asserts that German timber, especially for spokes, can be placed side by side, and is equal, under the same conditions, to the American hickory—the kind here referred to being the acacis timber. Tals is less known in northern Germany, but in the southern part is is used in proference to blokery, while in both northern-and southern Germany blokery timber is employed (or all carriages of the finer class. Both in Germany and witzerland, however, many carriage builders discurbickery altogether; the teughness of the recently cut timber is not questioned, but the quality of the acada timber is not questioned, but the quality of the acadia timber when used for wheels and kept dry always remains the same—the hickory having the disadvantage even when painted, of becoming poreus on the inside.

— A batch of curious wills have been resur-

vected by a writer for Catteif's Magazine. One lawyer anid: "How is this? You leave all to a stranger when heir." John Reed, the gas lighter of the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia, willed that his head be taken from his body and the skuli be duly prepared and em-ployed to represent Vorick's in the play of "Hamlet." Dr. Ellerby of London willed his heart to one friend, his lungs to another, and his brains to a third, with orders that they should be preserved properly, and declared that if elimer were unfaithful to the trust he would come back and torment the unfaithful one. The legacies were refused, nevertheless. A man named Furstone left \$50 600 for any man legitimately bearing the name of Fur-stone who would find and marry a female Furstone. A Scotchman left to each of his daughters her weight in \$5 bank notes. One got \$350,000 and the other \$285,000. A New York man is said to have willed that his sevenir one pairs of trousers should be sold at auction for the benefit of the poor, and that they should in no way be middled with or examined before the sale, and that no person should be allowed to buy more than one pair. The seventy-one pairs it is said, were duly said to seventy-one different purchasers, and each found \$1.000 in the pockets of his purchase. A woman assions to give to her servant her ciothing, joweiry, and other little articles, called them her "personalty" in her with and